



MUNSON & McNAMARA.

123 and 125 MAIN STREET.

The Public Fairly Entranced

With the great bargains now being offered in every department in our store.

TOO HIGH. Is a phrase entirely out of use in our house.

Oh! How Cheap: Is the commonest phrase in the language, and momentarily used by our patrons.

The very large increase in our business is due in a great measure to our thorough system of low prices. Although our store room is the largest in the city, it is almost constantly crowded, the result of numerous and unequalled bargains in all classes of dry goods from good to the finest.

Our Dress Goods Department

Has this season experienced a boom that is even phenomenal in this Wichita country and has been surprising even to ourselves. We believe the direct cause of this boom to be, Finest Goods, Exclusive novelties, Largest assortment of new goods, and the lowest prices possible.

Cloaks and Wraps.

Sales in this department continue so large that we cannot quite understand the direct cause. Even the lowest prices possible cannot always draw such crowds to a cloak department as we have experienced. However, we have learned through the kindness of our lady patrons that the rush to our wrap department is mainly due to correct styles, exquisite fits, elegance of design and prices that never fail to please.

IN OUR Domestic and Housekeeping Departments

is where the biggest money is saved by our patrons, and where the ladies open their eyes widest, when prices are named.

These departments are too extensive to go into details, but we know you can save at least

20 PER CENT.

By buying domestics, linens, blankets, etc. of us.

Call and see. You will be treated with courtesy and our clerks will not bore you.

We Are Showing

Fur trimming in large varieties. Wool knit goods of all kinds. Silk and linen Handkerchiefs. Silk shoulder mitts for evening wear, in black, white, cream, blue and pink. Hosiery and underwear at prices to suit everybody. Buttons, notions and small wear in endless variety.

Our goods are the best and our prices always the lowest.

MUNSON & McNAMARA.

A FRIGHTFUL DISASTER

By the Explosion of Natural Gas in the Conyghan Coal Mine

Near Wilkes Barre, Pennsylvania, at 6 O'clock Yesterday Morning.

Fifty Persons were Horribly Burned and a Number of Them Have Since Died.

Heartrending Scenes Witnessed at the Entrance as the Blackened and Burned Victims

Were Brought Out and Received by Their Wives, Mothers and Children—List of Injured and Dead.

A MINE HORROR.

Fatal Explosion of Gas in a Coal Shaft.

WILKESBARRE, Nov. 26.—The latest accident in Conyghan shaft occurred at ten minutes past 7 this morning while the men were getting ready to go to work. About fifty men, miners and laborers, were sitting at the foot of the shaft, waiting for the inside boss, when a terrible explosion occurred. Only three or four, as far as can be ascertained, escaped without injury. Most of the men were sent to their homes at once, and as they are scattered far and near at long distances from the shaft, no account of the result of their injuries can, at this writing be obtained. It is known, however, that several, possibly twelve or fifteen, will die; others will be scarred and maimed for life.

The disaster was caused by Cornelius Boyle, a mine laborer, who stepped into a worked out chamber filled with gas, with a lighted lamp upon his hat. Boyle will die. Many miners were killed and wounded. The damage to the inside workings of the shaft is great.

Fire bosses William Williams and William Evans are reported fatally burned. Great excitement prevails in and about the shaft.

3 p. m.—At this hour it is impossible to tell how badly the men are injured or burned because it is not known where they reside. Several deaths have been reported but the reports cannot be verified as yet. Following are the names picked up by an Associated Press representative, all of whom have been more or less badly burned:

M. Williams, fire boss, and the following miners and laborers: James Boyle, Cornelius Boyle, Joseph Elliott, Thomas O'Brien, Michael O'Brien, Patrick McCabe, Charles K. Kline, Jos. Duffy, Chris. Duffy, Matt McConnell, John Cannon, Albert Ames, Henry Milton, Peter Miller, Wm. Griffith, Patrick Sweeney, Jas. Davis, George and Fred Marley, brothers.

These fatally injured are: John Williams, Richard Coulter, James Davis and Michael Clinton. David McDonald, inside fireman, was caught in the after-damp and was overcome; he was taken out as soon as possible and revived on reaching the upper air. His injuries are slight.

The mines were severely burned and many of them will be shut to relieve them from their sufferings.

3:40 p. m.—Thos. O'Brien and Cornelius Boyle died from the effects of their injuries at 3 p. m. Two miners whose names are unknown are missing, and it is believed that they were blown into a pump containing thirty feet of water and were drowned. The explosion was the most serious that has occurred in the anthracite coal fields this year. It is now definitely known that forty-two men are severely burned and others slightly injured; twelve of the men will die of their injuries. The scene at the colliery while the injured men were being taken from the shaft was terrible.

A crowd of several hundred persons had gathered at the mouth of the shaft, among them the wives, mothers and daughters of the injured men. As they were taken out of the pit they were brought to the engine house, and the women made desperate efforts to gain entrance. Their outcries and frantic demonstrations of grief were heart rending, but they were sternly kept outside the building while the black and scorched victims of the disaster were wrapped in blankets soaked in oil. The floor of the engine house was covered with writhing human forms so disfigured by the fire as to be unrecognizable.

As fast as possible they were taken to the hospital or to their homes, and so rapidly was the work done that by 9 o'clock every one had been taken out and carried away. The recovery of the following is believed to be hopeless:

High Sweeney, aged 27, laborer, unmarried. Edward Kerns, aged 29, laborer, unmarried. Richard Coulter, aged 26, miner, wife and family. Candy Cannon, aged 31, miner, wife and large family.

Thos. O'Brien, aged 30, miner, wife and large family.

Cornelius Boyle, aged 38, miner, wife and family, reported dead.

John Cannon, aged 49, miner, wife and family.

Christopher Brundage, aged 35, laborer, unmarried.

Michael O'Brien, aged 30, laborer, unmarried.

Daniel Perry, aged 32, miner, wife and large family.

Jno. Daugherty, aged 31, laborer, unmarried.

Dennis McCabe, aged 40, miner, unmarried.

Summary of Lake Disasters. CHICAGO, Nov. 26.—During the last shipping season on the lakes, underwriters have suffered severely and the loss of human life has been great. So far thirty-three vessels have been driven ashore, or foundered, with more or less loss. The schooners S. J. Conway, Belle Walkey, South Haven, Pathfinder, Laverne, Florida, Helen, Menominee, Marietta, Dickinson and Emerald, and the fine propeller Robert Wallace are a total loss, and represent a money value of nearly \$200,000 in vessel property. What the value of cargoes were cannot be actually computed, but will probably double that amount. In all, forty-one sailors lost their lives by the wrecking of vessels.

CAPITAL BUDGET.

POSTAL RECIPROCITY.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—The English postoffice department in London having decided that the United States postal cards addressed by a machine cannot be delivered in that country, the postmaster general will request the British postal authorities to reconsider their decision. The postal treaty provides that nothing shall be attached to postal cards except a postage stamp.

OUR COAST DEFENCES.

In his annual report to the secretary of war Brigadier General Duane, chief of engineers, says that during the past year operations at sea and lake frontier defenses have been restricted to those necessary for the preservation and repair of existing works. The subject of the defensive system of the country, so far as regards the ports at which fortifications or other defenses are most required is sufficiently treated in the elaborate report made to congress by the fortification board, showing the utterly defenceless condition of our seacoasts and lake frontier.

Gen. Duane expresses the belief that the failure of congress to make appropriations for this important work has mainly arisen from the difficulty in determining the best method of procuring armor plate.

He says the preparation of sites, the construction of masonry foundations, the building of mortar batteries and work equally necessary of that procuring armor plate will demand much, and it is earnestly recommended that funds be at once appropriated for the placing of turrets and casemates for rifled batteries for twelve-inch rifled mortars and for submarine mines, all of which can be accomplished before armor plate will be required. The estimates submitted aggregating \$1,043,000, are based on the present defensive system of our seacoast. The amount estimated as necessary for the preservation of repair of fortifications being required to prevent such modern batteries as we now have from going to ruin and to maintain old works, many of which can now be considered as relics of a historic past.

Attention is called to the estimates for torpedoes for the present, it is said, our principal reliance for harbor defense in case of war must rest upon fixed mines and it is very necessary that there should be a full supply of these on hand at the principal sea ports of the nation. Owing to the failure of congress to make appropriations either for fortifications or torpedoes for the current fiscal year, it has become necessary not only to expedite torpedo experiments, but also to a great extent the practical instruction of the engineer corps in the details of this service. These details have been in prosecution for some years and a system of fixed mines has been developed and gradually improved until it bids fair before long, if funds are available, to reach the highest point of excellence.

Touching the work of river and harbor improvements the report says: The funds with which these works were prosecuted during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1886, were not sufficient to carry out the appropriations derived mainly from such balances as remained on hand from the appropriation made for the year 1884, and in many instances these being sufficient only to provide for the care of public property appertaining to the works. The estimates of the engineer corps in charge of the works have been revised in the offices and amended where it was deemed advisable, having regard to the most economical administration of the works, and keeping in view the average of the grants by congress for each week during the past year.

NO DOUBTING.

Secretary Whitney has issued an order for the discharge of all the employees in the civil establishments of the war and navy yards with the exception of a foreman and a clerk for each department of the yard. The order says: When the secretary issued his order for the discharge of all the employees in the civil establishments of the war and navy yards, he directed the chief of the ordnance bureau and directed the chief of the bureau of employees in the department to take the provision for keeping enough force to pack up the goods of the different branches to retain the civil establishments in to various departments. The work of packing up will be done hereafter by employing laborers, the secretary not believing in retaining clerks, watchmen and messengers for laborers' work. A dozen employees under the bureau of yards and docks and about thirty under the steam engine bureau will be retained for the discharge of the work of the different branches, as well as employees under other bureaus which have been abolished.

Reed's Differings.

BOSTON, Nov. 26.—It has been discovered that Wm. Reed, late treasurer of the South Boston Horse Railroad, who is now charged with the crime of embezzlement, also added forgery to his crime, the signatures of President Hayes to certain certificates being pronounced forgeries by that gentleman. Hitherto it had been believed that most of the stock overvalued by Reed was obtained during the late President Hayes' administration, and that fraud was made possible by Mr. Crosby's habit of signing certificates in blank. It is now stated, however, that a large proportion of the certificates outstanding and which are mostly held by brokers as collateral for margins on stock, bear President Hayes' signatures. Mr. Reed states for all certificates signed by himself he has a duplicate check which will enable him to identify every certificate he issued.

It is believed there are about 400 shares of overvalued stock. The directors have not yet decided whether or not they will prosecute Reed for forgery, but they will probably hold a meeting within a week, when a course of action will be mapped out. It is learned that the stock of the Mexican Telephone company, of which Reed was also treasurer, has been overvalued to the amount of \$80,000. Although the par value of the stock is \$50 per share it is now quoted at \$150 and the loss by the overvalue would probably fall little short of \$150,000.

To offset this, however, a director states that the company is indebted to Reed for money advanced and that the actual loss of the company will not exceed \$1,500 or \$2,000. Reed is known to have made false reports to the directors of the condition of the railroad company, increasing its assets and reducing its liabilities, and the amount of his embezzlement thereby was enlarged several thousand dollars. Nothing can be learned as to the exact amount of his pilferings, and no statement can be made until the expert completes the examination of the company's affairs.

Still Another Railroad.

EL DORADO, Kan., Nov. 26.—The contract for building the Ft. Smith, El Dorado and Northwestern road was let in New York by President Thompson on Tuesday, and work will begin very soon. The construction will commence at El Dorado and progress both ways.

Carry the News.

NEW YORK, Nov. 26.—Work upon a new line of railway between New York and Boston will in all probability be begun within a month. The road will be known as the New York, Danbury & Boston.

THE NOTHING PARTY

Revised Under the Name of the Progressive Democratic Party.

Henry George, its Founder, Prescribes an Obligation for Membership.

McNeill Formally Nominated by the New Organization for Mayor of the City of Boston.

Intense Excitement in Oklahoma Over the Alleged Discovery of Gold in Paying Quantities.

Bradstreet's Bulletin Reports Business Generally Not so Satisfactory as for the Previous Week.

Modern Nothingism.

NEW YORK, Nov. 26.—Henry George, of the Progressive Democratic party, is requiring everyone that joins the party in Boston and New Haven to make the following pledge, the same formula to be used in all cities where the party effects organization:

ARTICLE XIII.—OBLIGATION.

Section 1. Every person admitted as a member of this organization shall be introduced to the president and requested to raise his right hand while repeating this: "I (giving name) have read or have heard read, and do approve of the declaration of principles upon which this Progressive Democratic party, a political organization, has been founded. I pledge my word of honor that while a member of the party in any assembly, district or any part of the United States to abide by the decision of a majority; that I will do faithful work on any committee to which I may be appointed; that I promise if possible on election day to devote at least four hours to the duty of manning the polls; that I will, use all legitimate means to secure votes for our own candidates; that I will report to the committee on organization any evidence of treachery that may appear in our ranks; that my personal conduct will be such as to add dignity to the political party which I this night join. I will attend all meetings of this organization unless prevented by sickness or other causes over which I have no control.

All these things I pledge myself to do in belief that by the successful establishment of the principles represented by our party will come the downfall of corrupt political parties who between them now rule this country.

McNeill for Mayor.

BOSTON, Nov. 26.—A mass convention of Knights of Labor and trades union men tonight nominated George E. McNeill for mayor.

Bradstreet's Bulletin.

NEW YORK, Nov. 26.—Special telegrams from Bradstreet record rather less activity in the movement of general merchandise, although at Chicago there has been an increasing volume of sales, particularly of dry goods, and in a less noteworthy degree at St. Paul, Minneapolis, Milwaukee and Burlington. The aggregate of sales in staples has been somewhat better, of course, by the interurban holiday trade which has been more conspicuous at eastern centers, owing to the decline in the number of mail orders received, and to the notable absence of inferior merchandise. This is reported from St. Louis, Cincinnati, Philadelphia, New York and Boston. At New Orleans also general trade while fairly satisfactory is below late expectations. Country merchants tributary to that market are not reported to be generally as prompt in payment as desired, and retailers unable to get satisfactory prices for goods are storing their product at Kansas City. There is a fairly active movement of general merchandise, but the total volume is less than that of a fortnight ago. The interior domestic money markets as a rule are not quite as firm as last week. At Chicago there is a demand for funds for manufacturing and commercial enterprises, but a larger demand for grain and other speculative ventures. At Cincinnati funds are flowing back from the country, and at Milwaukee they continue to go westward, but in diminished volume.

The total volume of bank clearing at the two cities for the current week is \$1,008,072,108, against \$1,102,188,297 last week and \$1,043,835,912 in the fourth week of November 1885. The decline is compared with last week by the loss of an entire day's transactions, thereby pointing to a proportionate increase in the amounts transferred.

The speculation in wheat, petroleum and railway shares continued at the fall, while exports and imports of produce and manufactures remain of large proportion. The New York stock market is excited and strong, and under the stimulation of the settlement of the express war, the prospect of peace between the Baltimore and Ohio and the Pennsylvania, with anticipated dividends on the western Vanderbilt lines, speculation tends toward the front. The transaction of the week (five days) were 2,505,179 shares against 2,625,925 shares in the week ending November 15.

Bonds were strong and advanced with a rise for the week to the amount of \$12,714,490, against \$11,411,360 last week and \$12,147,360 the preceding week. Funds at New York are steady in spite of efforts to manipulate for higher rates. Foreign exchange is slightly firmer at eastern centers.

The movement of dry goods has been disappointing, prices in most lines are sustained and the outlook for heavy-weight woollens continues bright. Prints, however, have declined 1 1/2c from 3 1/2c to 64c. After a month of extreme firmness stocks have increased of late.

Rew wool is quiet, but tends to favor buyers, as contractors have been made to manufacture wanting large lines. There is rather less confidence as to higher prices. Pig iron continues very firm with no change in prices. Steel rails are more active and more profitable to makers than in the past, but the long claimed strength of the market has been made public, and prices are \$1 higher at \$35 to \$36 per ton.

The special tobacco crop reports indicate that the western leaf crop will aggregate about 235,000 hogheads, against 250,000 hogheads in 1885.

Speculative breadstuffs trade are realizing more fully the long claimed strength of the market, but the long claimed strength of the market has been made public, and prices are \$1 higher at \$35 to \$36 per ton.

Weather Report.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 27, 1 a. m.—The following are the indications for Missouri: Fair weather, slightly warmer, winds generally southerly.

For Kansas and Nebraska: Generally fair weather, nearly stationary temperature, variable winds generally southerly.

Patronizing Pratt.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE DAILY EAGLE. PRATT, Kan., Nov. 26.—The Rock railroad submitted propositions to Haynesville, Logan, Richland and Banner townships asking \$16,000 in each township, elections will be held in Richland and Banner December 5th, and Logan and Haynesville December 27th. This grand road will have no trouble in securing aid through this county.

Gold Discovered in Oklahoma.

CHICAGO, Nov. 26.—A special to the Times from Little Rock, Ark., says: A private letter from Oklahoma, I. T., says: The excitement following the report of the discovery of gold in that country is increasing. A party of prospectors has been out for some weeks prospecting along the streams of the interior and are well pleased with the outlook. About three hundred claims have been staked off. Samuel Robinson, an experienced California miner, reports having found gold on his claim in paying quantities. Several miners have claims and from the indications expect to realize largely. The weather is very cold and work is progressing slowly. It is expected the country will be overrun with prospectors within the next six weeks, despite the efforts of the United States troops to keep them out.

Transforming a Railroad.

SEBASTIA, Mo., Nov. 26.—Orders have been issued on the Sedalia & Warsaw narrow gauge to use no more narrow gauges, but do all repairing with broad gauges. When the road was built some six years ago all the tracks and most of the cuts were made broad gauge with a view of widening the road whenever it should be deemed that the tariff would justify it. The road soon passed into the hands of the Gould system, and has ever since been under the control of the M. & K. T. man agency.

It is now positively stated that the road is to be made a standard gauge to connect with the Memphis and southwest portions of the system. This is being done for two reasons: first, because their business has increased beyond the present capacity of the road, and second, in order to counteract the effect of the construction of the St. Louis and Colorado road upon the Missouri Pacific traffic and furnish a shorter through route, south and north competing line, than any yet constructed. It is said work will begin at once.

Enroute to the Grave.

CHICAGO, Nov. 26.—The remains of the late H. M. Hoxie, first vice-president of the Missouri Pacific railway, arrived in Chicago last night at 7:30 in a special car over the Lake Shore. At 10:30 the special car containing the remains was attached to a special train for the city, which departed for Des Moines immediately in advance of the funeral exercises.

DES MOINES, Ia., Nov. 26.—The funeral of the late H. M. Hoxie occurred here today. A special train of six cars on the Rock Island road brought the body and the funeral party from Chicago, reaching here at 10:30 a. m. The train was composed of all leading railroads entering Chicago. A special train of several Pullman coaches arrived from St. Louis about the same time, bringing the leading officials of the Missouri Pacific and some forty of the leading business men of St. Louis, headed by Ex-Governor Stuart.

The funeral exercises were held at St. Paul's Episcopal church and were conducted by Rev. Van Antwerp. At the grave the services were simple and beautiful. Mr. Hoxie's remains were buried at the side of his only child, little Seward, who died in 1861.

Murdered and Burned.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 26.—A Times special says: A report reached Louisville, Ky., that the Poe family, thought to have been destroyed by fire in Knox county a month ago, were really murdered by a neighborly mob. The mother and five children and two visiting young ladies were found burned in the ashes of the destroyed home. The story of the murder as told by the illegitimate son of the murdered father had been made mad, is as follows: The boy says the man cut from ear to ear the throat of each of the eight persons while they slept; that his mother then dragged the bodies to the middle of the room and set them afire. They also fired the house, took some of the clothes and other articles and departed.

On the boy's statement, arrests and investigation followed and the Poe articles were found in the cellar of the suspected party's house. They refused to be interviewed and are now in Barboursville jail awaiting examination.

Pleuro in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Nov. 26.—The live stock commission received word yesterday that some cattle at Highland were affected with some trouble and to which pleuro-pneumonia existing in Chicago had been traced by the veterinarian. The veterinarian was ordered to examine the cattle and put such as had symptoms of pleuro-pneumonia in quarantine. A member of the commission is authorized for the statement that there are nearly two thousand head of cattle waiting over the city in small herds which will have to be slaughtered by the state, in addition to nearly three thousand head under quarantine at distilleries here. The approximate value of the entire lot will probably reach \$125,000.

Will Not Fight.

LINCOLN, Neb., Nov. 26.—President John Fitzgerald of the Irish National League of America has today received the following important cable from the Hon. Timothy Harrington, member of parliament and secretary of the league in Ireland: [Signed] TIMOTHY HARRINGTON.

DEULIN, Nov. 26.

John Fitzgerald, Lincoln, Neb. The government in prosecuting John Dillon, M. P., and proclaiming the public meeting admits its inability to govern Ireland without coercion. We will not flinch. [Signed] TIMOTHY HARRINGTON.

The Act of an Incendiary.

CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 26.—During the investigation this morning into the cause of yesterday's fire in the Continental Hotel, Inspector Sharp discovered unmistakable evidence of incendiaryism at the hotel. At the head of the hallway leading into the garret above the fourth floor a pile of bed ticks stuffed with shavings, torn open in several places and doused with kerosene oil, was found. The incendiary was evidently scared away before he had time to complete the work of firing the house.

THE TRUE INWARDNESS

Of the Recent Strike of the Chicago Packing House Employees

Developing the Fact that it Was the Result of a Scheme

To Enhance the Personal Advantage of an Ambitious, Designing Pot House Politician.

Butler, Master Workman of the Local Assembly, Ordered the Strike Without Authority.

And Arbitrarily Continued it for Days Against the Men's Wishes and in Defiance of Powderly's Orders.

COMING TO THE SURFACE.

A Chapter of Inside History of the Late Strike in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Nov. 26.—The inside history of the recent strike at the packing houses at the stock yards, when twenty thousand men were thrown out of employment, was printed here this morning. When the packers decided to return to the ten hour working day on October 14, the workmen, supposing they would be backed by the Knights of Labor, rebelled and all went out except the beef butchers, who had a contract with the firm of Armour, Swift and Morris requiring four days' notice before opening hostilities. By disagreement the beef butchers of Armour & Co. were ordered out on the following Thursday by District Master Workman Butler, who deliberately broke the existing contract.

Thos. Barry also arrived upon the scene. He stated to a newspaper reporter that he had been instructed by Powderly to settle the difficulty, and to members of the K. of L. said that he had simply been sent to investigate. At the same time Butler had made his debut in the town of Lake as a Labor candidate for sheriff of Cook county. Butler had been notified by Master Workman (Grand of the butcher's assembly, of the existing agreement, but he ignored it. The butchers at Armour & Co. were both to obey Butler's orders, but the presence of Barry who was a member of the general executive committee of the order taunted them to a certain degree. Barry, however, concluded to get Powderly's views and sent the following telegram:

Has the executive board of District 37 power to repudiate an agreement made by the executive board of local assembly 1897, and in the clause which reads: "One day shall be considered sufficient time for calling a meeting of both parties of the first and second parties, and no definite action shall be taken inside of three days after such meeting." Have they power to call out men governed by this schedule without complying with this clause, who are working eight hours a day?

To this Powderly vouchsafed no direct reply, but did send answer to Barry who asked the executive board of the local assembly the following day regarding the existence of an agreement with the packers. Barry investigated the matter and found that Master Workman Butler had made a mistake. Barry wanted the butchers to return to work, but the damage had been done. Butler made evasive replies. Nobody was in reality looking after the interests of the 18,000 men who had been shut out from a strike.

In the meantime the packers were making extensive preparations for a long fight.

Rev. P. M. Flanagan, pastor of St. Ann's church, telegraphed a long statement of all the facts to Powderly, declaring that unless the men were ordered to return to work, irreparable injury and misery would result. Barry was immediately telegraphed to order the men to return to work, but did not do so until the following Sunday. Among the violent opponents of this order was Butler, who told Barry that the order would cause him (Butler) to lose two thousand votes at the approaching election.

Before leaving Barry divested Butler and the executive board of the district of all power to create another strike, instituting a committee to have charge of all matters affecting the workmen. Butler, who, it is claimed, now he was making a losing business politically, succeeded in having the committee overthrown, and a committee of twenty-five, with himself as chairman, appointed, contrary to the constitution of the Knights of Labor.

Cattle butchers in returning to work had succeeded in having wages raised from \$24 to \$25 per week, agreeing to work ten hours a day. On the day before the election several drunken men rushed among the workmen at Swift's house and ordered them to quit work. They did so.

This public had been carefully planned. On the following day all of those on the strike voted for Butler. The latter called out Armour's men on Thursday succeeding the election. Master Workman Grand protested and he and two of his followers were expelled from the order. Barry appeared on the scene with an order from Powderly, which he supposed for four days, which caused the ending of the strike.

Out in the Cold.

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 26.—The stove moulders employed at Dehaven's foundry met in Allegheny City tonight, and after a session lasting till midnight decided to strike tomorrow morning for the advance in wages demanded several weeks ago. About 1000 men are employed by the firm. The most need may be pressed to other foundries, and a general strike may result. The employers positively refuse to grant the demands.

Closed Just the Same.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 26.—The Great Western Glass Co. discharged all their men and closed their works. Mr. Cutler, the secretary and treasurer of the company, says they were obliged to take this action in consequence of drinking habits of most of the men, rendering them so unreliable, that the works could not be operated in a proper manner. The men denounce the statement a deliberate falsehood and assert that the real cause was the employment of apprentices to do men's work, and had the men not been discharged there would have been a strike in the factory in a few hours.

Swapped Teams.

CHICAGO, Nov. 26.—Dailyville, the left fielder of the Chicago club, was released by President Spaulding today, and at once signed with the Pittsburgh team.